

**BUDHA DAL PUBLIC SCHOOL, PATIALA**  
**Second Term Examination (4 December 2023)**  
Class XII (Humanities)  
Subject – HISTORY

Time: 3hrs.

M.M. 80

**General Instructions:**

- Answer all the questions. Some questions have an internal choice. Marks are indicated against each question. This question paper comprises of five sections.
- **Section A:** Question numbers 1 to 21 are objective type questions carrying 1 mark.
- **Section B:** Question number 22 to 27 are short answer type questions carrying 3 marks each, answer should not exceed 100 words.
- **Section C:** Question number 28 to 30 are long answer type questions carrying 8 marks each, answer should not exceed 300-350 words.
- **Section D:** Question number 31 to 33 are Source-based questions carrying 4 marks each.
- **Section E:** Question number 34 is a Map question. Locate the places. Attach the map with the answer book.

**Section – A**

1. Jangama or wandering monks belonged to which community?  
(a) Alvars      (b) Lingayats      (c) Kabirpanthis      (d) Jogis
2. Identify which of the following aspects is NOT common to both Bhakti movement and Sufi movement?  
(a) Personal love for God      (b) Worship of idols      (c) Mysticism      (d) Visit to holy shrines
3. Which European company arrived in India 1498 A.D.  
(a) The Portuguese      (b) The East India Company      (c) The British      (d) None of the above
4. In which of the following occasions were ceremonies performed at Mahanavami Dibba?  
(a) Worship of the state horse      (b) Marriage of the king  
(c) Victory over the enemy      (d) All of the above
5. Which of the following statements) is/are correct according to the rules of Vijayanagara Empire?  
(a) The Vijayanagara kings competed with contemporary rulers on their northern frontier including the sultans of the Deccan and Gajapati rulers of Orissa for fertile river valleys and resources.  
(b) The rulers of Vijayanagara borrowed concepts and building techniques which they then developed further.  
(c) Ruling elites in these areas had extended patronage to elaborate temples such as the Brihadishvara temple at Thanjavur and the Chennakeshava temple at Belur.  
(d) The rulers of Vijayanagara, who called themselves piyadassi, built on these traditions and carried them, as we, will see, literally to new heights.  
Which of the following statement(s) is/are correct?  
(A) a, b, d      (B) a,b, c      (C) b,c, d      (D) All of the above.
6. Shah Nahr in Punjab was built during the reign of  
(a) Jahangir      (b) Shah Jahan      (c) Akbar      (d) Aurangzeb

7. Awadh and Satara were annexed under  
(a) Doctrine of Lapse (b) Subsidiary Alliance (c) Mahalwari System (d) None of these

8. Consider the following events:

1. Introduction of Permanent settlement
2. American Civil war
3. Fifth report in the British Parliament
4. Santhals arrived in the hilly area of Rajmahal

The correct Chronological order of these events is:

- (a) 1, 2, 3, 4 (b) 1, 4, 3, 2 (c) 1, 3, 2, 4 (d) 1, 3, 4, 2

9. Who was a 'Ryot' ?

- (a) Peasant (b) Zamindar (c) Contractor (d) British Officer

10. Identify which of the metal was used more often to make coins during the Mughal Empire?

- (a) Gold (b) Silver (c) Tin (d) Copper

11. During the Mughal Empire, what was Jins-i-Kamil?

- (a) Cash crop (b) Perfect crop (c) Rabi crop (d) Kharif crop

12. Indicate which of the following options is not correct:

- (a) Muslim League demanded Pakistan in 1946.  
(b) Gandhi ji started Quit India Mission in 1942.  
(c) Cripps Mission failed to achieve its objective.  
(d) Cabinet Mission arrived in India in 1946

13. Which of these was the reason for Nana Saheb's joining the revolt of 1857?

- (a) The British refused him the pension of Peshwa Baji Rao II.  
(b) The British captured Awadh  
(c) The British captured Jhansi under the doctrine of Lapse  
(d) Nana Saheb refused to accept Subsidiary Alliance

14. How many sessions of the constituent Assembly were held?

- (a) 8 (b) 9 (c) 10 (d) 11

15. Which of the following languages Gandhiji favoured as the national language:

- (a) Hindi (b) Urdu (c) Hindustani (d) Persian

16. The movement came to an abrupt end because of the Chauri Chaura incident.

- (a) Wahabi Movement (b) Home Rule Movement  
(c) Non-Cooperation Movement (d) Civil Disobedience Movement

17. Given below are two statements, one labelled as Assertion (A) and the other labelled as Reason (R). Assertion (A) Separate electorates was a "poison that has entered into the body politic of our country," declared Sardar Patel.

Reason (R) It was a demand that had turned one community against the other, divided the nation and caused bloodshed.

Codes

- (a) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A
- (b) Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A
- (c) A is true, but R is false
- (d) A is false, but R is true

18. Who among the following was active in underground resistance during the Quit India Movement?

- (a) Jawaharlal Nehru
- (b) Jayaprakash Narayan
- (c) Subash Chandra Bose
- (d) Dr Rajendra Prasad

19. The policy of pacification was proposed by

- (a) Francis Buchanan
- (b) Augustus Cleveland
- (c) Alexander Read
- (d) Thomas Munro

20. Why was Charkha chosen as a national symbol?

- (a) Symbol of Anger and Self-confidence
- (b) Symbol of Nationalism and Self-confidence
- (c) Symbol of Self-reliance and Patriotism
- (d) Symbol of Self-reliance and Self-confidence

21. The Permanent Settlement was introduced in \_\_\_\_\_ in Bengal under the Governor General of \_\_\_\_\_.

Choose the correct answer from the given options.

- (a) 1793, Lord Cornwallis
- (b) 1783, Warren Hasting
- (c) 1802, Lord Wellesley
- (d) 1798, Sir John Shore

### Section – B

22. Why were the dialogues at the Round Table Conferences inconclusive?

23. What was the language controversy? How it added fuel to the fire of separate electorates before the Constituent Assembly?

24. Who started the Virashaiva tradition in Karnataka? What were its main principles?

25. Describe the role played by women in agricultural production.

26. "The Jotedars were more effective than that of zamindars in the villages". Examine the statement in the context of Permanent Settlement.

27. Highlight the measures taken to ensure unity among the rebels of 1857.



### Section – C

28. Explain how rumours and prophecies played an important part in moving people to action during the Revolt of 1857.

OR

“ In the history of nationalism Gandhiji is often identified with the making of nation”. Describe his role in the freedom struggle of India.

29. Critically examine ‘ The Fifth Report’ of the late 18th century.

30. How were the lives of forest dwellers transformed in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries?

OR

In what way was the livelihood of the Paharias different from that of the Santhals?

### Section – D

**31. Read the passage given below and answer the questions that follow:**

Nawab Wajid Ali Shah was dethroned and exiled to Calcutta on the plea that the region was being mis-governed. The British government also wrongly assumed that Wajid Ali Shah was an unpopular ruler. On the contrary, he was widely loved, and when he left his beloved Lucknow, there were many who followed him all the way to Kanpur singing songs of lament.

The widespread sense of grief and loss at the Nawab's exile was recorded by many contemporary observers. One of them writes "My life was gone out of the body, and the body of this town had been left lifeless... there was no street or market and house which not wail out the cry of agony in separation of Jan-i-Alam. One folk song bemoaned that the honourable English came and took the country.

(i) Why did the people bemoan show an emotional upheaval?

(ii) What human values are revealed in the above passage?

(iii) Why was Nawab Wajid Ali Shah exiled from Calcutta?

**32. Read the following excerpt carefully and answer the questions that follow:**

At the initiative of Gandhiji and Nehru, the Congress now passed a resolution on "the right of minorities". The party had never accepted the "two-nation theory": forced against its will to accept partition, it still believed that "India is a land of many religions and many races, and must remain so". Whatever be the situation in Pakistan, India would be "a democratic secular State where all citizens enjoy full rights and are equally entitled to the protection of the State, irrespective of the religion to which they belong". The Congress wished to "assure the minorities in India that it will continue to protect, to the best of its ability, their citizen rights against aggression"

i) Was the work of Congress described in the example justified?

ii) What moral can be taken from the above example?

iii) Which resolution was passed by congress on the initiatives of Gandhi and Nehru?

### 33. Classification of lands under Akbar

The following is a listing of criteria of classification excerpted from the Ain :

The Emperor Akbar in his profound sagacity classified the lands and fixed a different revenue to be paid by each. Polaj is land which is annually cultivated for each crop in succession and is never allowed to lie fallow. Parauti is land left out of cultivation for a time that it may recover its strength. Chachar is land that has lain fallow for three or four years. Banjar is land uncultivated for five years and more. Of the first two kinds of land, there are three classes, good, middling, and bad. They add together the produce of each sort, and the third of this represents the medium produce, one-third part of which is exacted as the Royal dues.

(i) Why was Chachar land left uncultivated for some three to four years?

(ii) Explain the basis of this classification.

(iii) Do you think it was a sound basis to assess the revenue? Explain.

#### Section – E

Q34. Mark the following places on the Political Map of India.

- a) Jhansi    b) Delhi    c) A Place where Gandhi broke Salt law
- d) A place of Quit India resolution    e) A place of Jallianwala Bagh Massacre